

# HANDS OFF CHINA! STOP ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

## THE DAILY WORKER

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### Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

FREDERICK MOORE, the New York "Times" Shanghai correspondent contributes to the self-satisfaction of the bourgeois-minded newspaper readers by telling them that the Hankow nationalist government has decided to refrain from carrying on anti-foreign propaganda for the reason that it needs foreign assistance. Every person who is acquainted with the way news is made and who is honest would like to take Mr. Moore by the neck and tickle his apple, but since that is difficult the best we can do is prove that he is a liar and depend on our business manager to give our words the necessary circulation.

IN THE first place the Hankow government was never anti-foreign. It was and is anti-imperialist. It is not opposed to the idea of foreigners living and working in China. But it objects to either foreigners or natives fleeing the Chinese people. Until the Nationalist movement in China got as far as Hankow, Canton was blamed for all the ills that China was supposed to be heir to, but when the nationalist movement developed and went northwards our imperialist scribblers also went along.

YOU have read about Chiang Kai-Shek. As the DAILY WORKER pointed out, Chiang sold out to the foreign imperialists. This is not a novelty. Many persons like Chiang have sold out under similar circumstances. In China, Chiang is now the favorite of the imperialists. But without some mass support Chiang would be as helpless as a flea in a whirlwind. So the imperialists tell Chiang to continue babbling about anti-foreignism in order that he may hold on to the mass following that he had before he betrayed the nationalist cause.

FREDERICK MOORE would have us believe that the revolutionary nationalists in China are anti-foreign. Nothing could be farther from the truth. In fact there are many foreigners co-operating with the Nationalist revolutionists. What they are against are the foreign tools of the international plunderbund. The imperialist powers are not particularly concerned about shooting down Chinese revolutionists. They would just as soon shoot down American or British revolutionists fighting in China. But they will shoot down anybody who helps in the task of putting a kink in the policy of imperialism in China.

THE Hankow Government represents the Chinese movement that aims to unify China under one government. Because it has not sold out to the foreign imperialists the foreign correspondents unite in maligning it. They say it is anti-foreign. The object is, of course, to prejudice the average newspaper reader against Hankow. But our readers know enough to discount everything that appears as news in the capitalist press and to assume that every bit of Chinese news sent across by a capitalist scribbler is false until it is proven true by events.

ABOUT 120 American battleships are lying in the two rivers that gird Manhattan Island. Some 20,000 young fellows are tramping the city and having a good time according to their individual tastes. The papers have extended editorial greetings to the fleet. The city has practically turned over its keys to the bluejackets. Not so long ago certain theatres had a rule which prevented bluejackets from getting inside their portals. The idea was that only a waster would join the navy. This was before Wall Street started on its imperialist rampage. Now, there is no nobler cause than imperialism. So the bluejackets who were scorned a few years back are now the white-haired boys of our bourgeoisie.

### Mob Forms at Church To Kill Accused Negro

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 2.—Following an all-night futile search for the Negro, a mob of about 500 persons gathered at the First Presbyterian Church and pledged themselves to form again as soon as the Negro was located. An early trial, with the death penalty demanded by the state, was promised by officials.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

## FUR BOSSES SPLIT ON ALLIANCE WITH WOLL

### CHIANG FEARS REVOLT AS TROOPS DESERT FOR HANKOW NATIONALISTS

Imperialist Powers Thru Chang Tso-lin to Court-Martial Thirty-six From U. S. S. R.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS

1.—Large sections of Chiang Kai-Shek's army deserting to Nationalists; Chiang calls in northern troops to prevent rebellion in Nanking.

2.—Split between Minister MacMurray in Peking and State Department; MacMurray wants immediate partition of China.

3.—Chiang Kai-Shek prevents May Day demonstrations.

4.—Chang Tso-lin, inspired by imperialist powers, will court-martial 36 citizens of Soviet Union; denies American lawyer admission to court to defend them.

5.—Text of Communist International statement, branding Chang's documents as forgeries.

SHANGHAI, May 2.—Large sections of Chiang Kai-Shek's army are refusing to fight the Nationalist Government at Hankow and are deserting, according to reports received here.

One report states that Chiang, fearing a rebellion, disarmed 7,000 men of his Sixth Army last Saturday and is moving several thousand men of his "loyal" Third Army into Nanking.

Old Troops Desert. Chiang's strength, it is reported, lies with the counter-revolutionary northern troops who have been incorporated into his army. Chiang's old forces, who are educated in the principles of the Kuomintang, are rapidly leaving him.

In an effort to forestall a rebellion, Chiang has been sending officers suspected of left wing sympathies to the front against the northern war lords only to cut them off and leave them to capture and certain death at the hands of their enemies.

Powers Agree on Note. LONDON, May 2.—England, France, Italy and Japan are now in full accord as to the character of the new note to China demanding reparations for the Nanking affair, it was said at the foreign office tonight. Hope is still maintained that the United States will join in the demands and the forwarding of the communication will await definite rejection or notice of agreement to participate from President Coolidge.

At the conclusion of today's meeting, the cabinet was understood to have been agreed to notify the Nationalist government that the British intend to reoccupy the Hankow concession. This move will be made independently of the joint action in demanding reparations.

MacMurray Wants War. WASHINGTON, May 2.—The difference between the state department and Minister John V. A. MacMurray at Peking are becoming more acute.

MacMurray has openly espoused the military policy of the British die-hard cabinet and is clamoring for open war on China. The state department, though it is responsible for a huge American armed force in China, is treading a little more cautiously.

Favors Partition. MacMurray is understood to favor the British plan for the occupation of the entire Yangtze Valley and the (Continued on Page Two)

### Hold Off Sentence Of Furriers; Won't Retry Gold, Shapiro

Nine fur workers unjustly convicted on April 23 on charges growing out of the recent furriers' strike, were taken before Judge Smith at Mineola yesterday for sentence. On motion of Prosecutor Edwards, imposition of sentence was postponed pending an attempt to frame up more charges against them. Ben Gold and Isidore Shapiro, chairman and president of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, probably will not be tried again following their recent acquittal of second degree assault charges. Without a shred of evidence against them Gold and Shapiro were freed and Edwards has little liking for another effort to railroad them. Sentence will be imposed on the nine convicted men next Thursday.

### LITTLE HOPE FOR MINERS ENTOMBED BY FATAL BLAST

Second Mine Takes Fire Near Fairmont

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., May 2.—Rescue crews today had penetrated less than half the distance into the blast-wrecked depths of the New England Fuel & Transportation Company's mine at Everettsville, W. Va., near here, where 77 miners, entombed late Saturday afternoon, are still imprisoned.

Presence of gas in the mine is delaying the rescue attempts. Sixteen dead and seven injured have been brought to the surface.

Mounted police and a company of infantry have established a camp here to "protect the company's interest" and "keep order among the crowds." The relatives of the men below are roped away from the mine mouth.

Used To Danger. Upon the success or failure of the rescue crews depends the fate of many families represented in that mournful group of relatives. They did not weep for they are the wives and children of miners, who are taught from childhood to be prepared to meet such emergencies without faltering.

Bad Roads. The mine is one of the largest in Monongahalia county. It is located four miles off the main road from Morgantown to Fairmont. The nearest railroad is two miles away and only one telephone, a party line serves the vicinity of the mine.

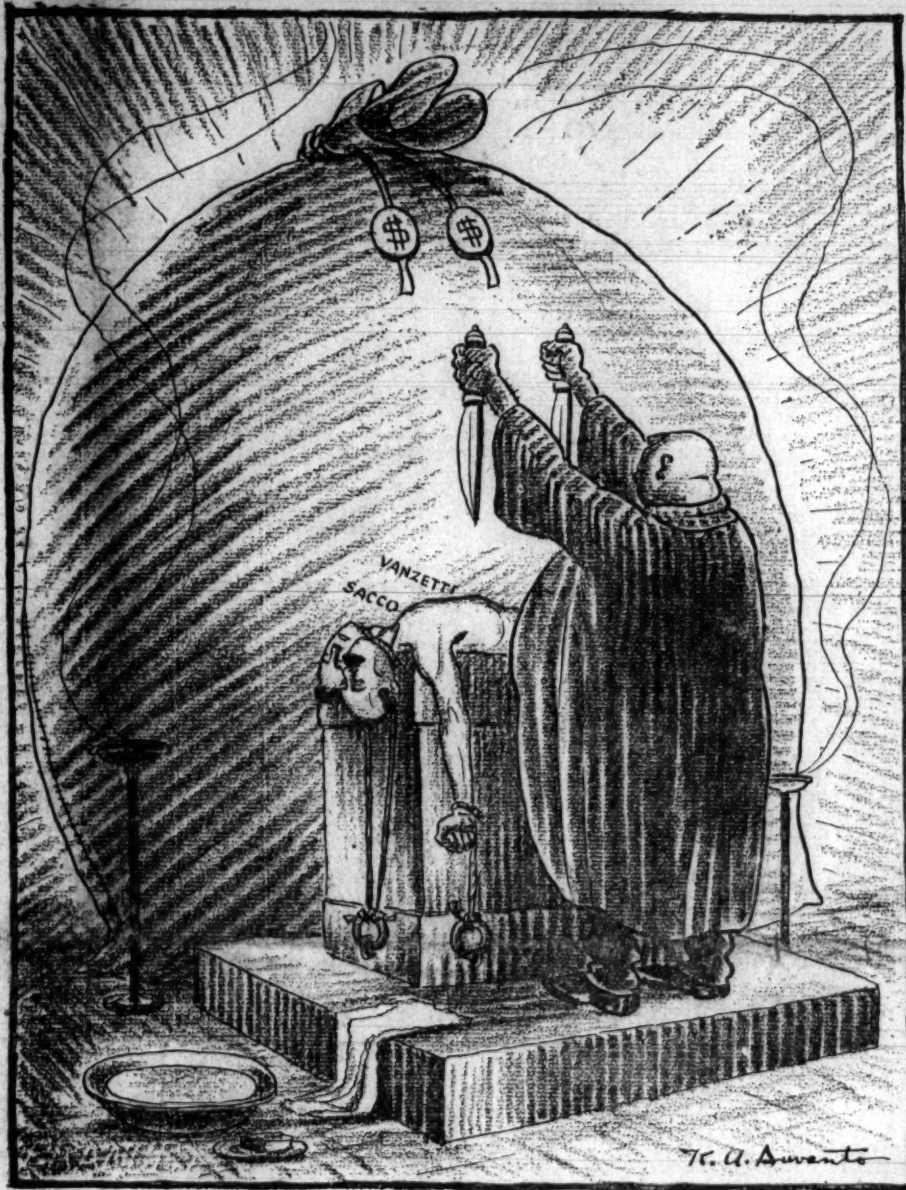
Explosion Twists Steel. The fate of the entombed men was in doubt, according to reports here from the scene, but rescuers were said to be doubtful of the possibility of finding any great number of them alive, because of the evidences all (Continued on Page Two)

### Hands Off China Meeting At Union Square Next Saturday; Huge Protest

New York will witness a mass protest demonstration against any attempt to declare war on China and to demand the withdrawal of the American marines and battle-ships from that country, next Saturday at 1 p. m. It will be held at Union Square by the Hands Off China Committee and more than 40 speakers are expected to address the workers.

Among those who already have signified their willingness to speak are: William Pickens, Richard B. Moore, Joseph Freeman, Robert W. Dunn, Pat Devine, Carlo Tresca, William F. Dunne, H. M. Wicks, Pascal Cosgrove and Rebecca Grecht. The Hands Off China Committee have opened new offices at 39 Union Square. Vivian Wilkinson is secretary and William Pickens, chairman of the executive committee.

### HUMAN SACRIFICE—ANNO 1927



### Big Four Control U. S. Bank, Insurance Expose Shows

#### PAST EVENTS OF INSURANCE EXPOSE

- Apr. 22.—William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, wires Gov. Smith demanding an investigation of the "Big Four," basing his demand on a series of articles by Charles Yale Harrison.
- Apr. 28.—Governor Smith orders James A. Beha, Superintendent of Insurance to conduct an inquiry into the charges made in The DAILY WORKER exposure.
- Apr. 29.—Ex-senator William J. Tully, one of the targets in the Harrison articles, announces his resignation from official position with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—"to travel in the Far East."
- Apr. 30.—James A. Beha, acting under orders from Governor Smith, writes to The DAILY WORKER asking for data on which to base his investigation. Facsimile of this letter appears in this edition. Charges pressed against the editors of The DAILY WORKER for printing an alleged anti-trustic poem.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON. ARTICLE XIX.

The "Big Four" assets, for the year ending December 31st 1925, in aggregate were \$3,606,884,715, (over three and a half billion dollars). The figures for 1926, not yet available, will certainly be over the four billion dollar mark. The 1925 figures, however, are distributed as follows:

Metropolitan ..... \$1,854,657,482  
Prudential ..... 1,373,110,038  
Hancock ..... 368,818,073  
Colonial ..... 10,229,122

In the United States and Canada there are over forty million workers insured by 62,222,702 weekly payment life insurance policies for a total of \$11,062,748,627. More than eleven billions of dollars. This is distributed in the following manner:

NO. OF POLICIES  
Metropolitan ..... 30,883,984  
Prudential ..... 26,188,802  
John Hancock ..... 4,679,631  
Colonial ..... 471,285

AMOUNT OF INSURANCE  
Metropolitan ..... \$5,013,452,116  
Prudential ..... 4,988,647,316  
John Hancock ..... 975,371,776  
Colonial ..... 75,277,419

These statistics show the enormous "progress" made by the "Big Four" weekly payment life insurance companies in recent years. To this extent is the American

worker interested in curbing the growing economic and political influence of the "Big Four." Directly and indirectly practically every person in the United States is interested in the machinations of this gigantic combine, because for every policy in force there are at least three members of the family affected as beneficiaries.

\$4,000,000,000 Necessary? How powerful this insurance combine is, may be shown best by the abnormally large assets held by these companies as "a necessary reserve." (Continued on Page Two)

### Norwegian Labor to Back Sacco-Vanzetti

OSLO, Norway, May 2.—The Norwegian Federation of Labor will declare a boycott on American goods if Sacco and Vanzetti are electrocuted. This threat was delivered today to the American legation. The federation members will refuse to transport or load any merchandise of American manufacture.

Nearing Protests. HARTFORD, Conn., May 1.—Eight hundred workers urged the withdrawal of American marines and warships from China at a mass meeting held at Liberty Theatre, Sunday evening.

### TRIMMERS HURL DEFI AT GROUP TIED TO RIGHTS

Negotiating Settlement With Joint Board

An agreement between the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union and the Fur Trimming Manufacturers' Association seemed near yesterday as the result of a complete break in relations between the trimmers and the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc.

The association, which has been acting as the ally of Matthew Woll and reactionary labor officials in the A. F. of L. and the international furriers' union in attempting to break the Joint Board, was flatly told that it could not dictate the policies of the Trimmers in a lengthy letter authorized by the board of directors of the Fur Trimmers yesterday afternoon.

The association in its desire to dominate the fur industry of New York City, is plotting to destroy the Trimmers' Association, declared President Morris Steing. He defied the association in its efforts to control the Trimmers' employment policies and declared that left wing workers would not be barred from Trimmers' shops.

Woll Issues Ukase. The association, acting at the behest of Matthew Woll, demanded immediate discharge of all workers recognizing the Joint Board. A letter from Woll to the association presented the ultimatum that "all the members of the Fur Trimming Manu- (Continued on Page Five)

### ROCKEFELLER, JR. TOPS LOCAL LIST OF MONEY BARONS

He is Wealthiest Stock and Bond Man Here

The ten richest persons in New York City today include one woman, and are, in order of their wealth: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., \$850,000,000.

George F. Baker, \$200,000,000.  
Charles M. Schwab, \$125,000,000.  
Sidney Z. Mitchell, \$125,000,000.  
Edward S. Harkness, \$100,000,000.  
J. P. Morgan, \$75,000,000.  
Arthur Curtis James, \$70,000,000.  
Payne Whitney, \$70,000,000.

Amounts possessed by each individual could only be estimated, because in some instances the exploiters themselves could not estimate the exact value of their holdings.

Of the ten stock and bond holders listed as topping the roster of the city's aristocracy of wealth, five were native-born in New York City. The others are men who came here after sharp business practices elsewhere had started them on the road to fortune.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., successor through inheritance to the title of the second richest man in America, is a native of Cleveland. The family fortune had been well established by his father when he attained his majority. George F. Baker, listed as the city's second wealthiest man, came here from Troy, N. Y., during early manhood, and Charles M. Schwab is a native of Williamsburg, Pa.

Edward S. Harkness, whose fortune is, like that of the Rockefellers, founded on Standard Oil, came from Cleveland, and Sidney Z. Mitchell, of the General Electric, of whom the average man has heard little, is from Dadesville, Ala.

New Yorkers Inherited Theirs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, J. P. Morgan, Arthur C. James and Payne Whitney were all born in New York and inherited large portions of their wealth.

The fortune of George F. Baker, much of which has already been turned over to his son, George F. Baker, Jr., was accumulated through the banking industry and through the handling of railroad and industrial stocks for which Baker, senior, has long been noted.

Charles M. Schwab, as the average person knows, "cleaned up" in the consolidation days of the steel industry and through careful investments in the days which followed.



## INSURANCE TRUST FIGURES

The "Big Four" have assets of nearly \$4,000,000,000. The U. S. government revenue income is \$3,962,755,690. 8,054 national banks have a total capital of \$1,379,101,000, the "Big Four" have four billion.

There are over 40,000,000 weekly payment policyholders in U. S. There are only 12,573,001 saving bank depositors in U. S.

The assets now in the hands of the "Big Four" is greater than the entire amount of currency in circulation in this country, which is 3,962,775,690.

The insurance companies now threaten to vest control of the entire economic life of the nation into fewer and more unscrupulous hands than ever before.

## "BIG FOUR" CONTROL U. S. BANK, EXPOSE SHOWS

(Continued from Page One)

at this stage of their development about four billion dollars. While the size of the assets are admittedly high, they do not give evidence of the power implied therein. The danger to the economic life of the nation lies in the character and condition under which these terrific sums are held.

The day is long past when banks constituted the greatest menace to the control of industry and production. Standing behind the banks are these colossal insurance combines with their billions of dollars of liquid capital.

## Mobilized Menace.

Liquid capital—therein lies the menace. For whereas other anti-social combines such as the Steel Trust, the Oil Trust and the Automobile Trust control enormous amounts of capital, such capital is, of necessity, tied up in real estate, machinery and stock. This condition does not exist in the case of insurance assets.

Where the former are essentially borrowers of capital, the "Big Four" are lenders.

On November 31st 1925 these four public plunderers had on deposit in their controlled banks throughout the country over \$70,000,000.00 in cash.

No one but a child will hesitate to say who controls the banks in which this enormous amount of ready cash is deposited.

During the month of November the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the largest of the "Big Four" had over \$33,000,000.00 in cash deposited with the Metropolitan branch of the Chase National Bank in New York City.

## Assets Negotiable.

Even the four billions of dollars in assets are more or less in liquid form. The vast majority of it being invested in negotiable bonds and securities.

Some idea of the enormity of these figures may be gained by calling to mind that the entire amount of currency in circulation in the United States is \$3,962,775,690. This is less than the amount of assets now held by the "Big Four."

The total number of savings bank depositors are 12,573,001, the number of weekly payment life insurance policyholders is over 40,000,000.

On December 21st 1925 there were 8,054 national banks doing business in the United States with an aggregate paid in capital of \$1,379,101,000. Four weekly payment life insurance companies have \$4,000,000,000 in assets.

The total government revenue for 1926 was \$3,962,755,690; the "Big Four" assets are greater than the entire U. S. revenue for one solid year.

## Great, Not Good.

The magnitude of these companies means absolutely nothing. They do not bespeak honesty, efficiency or fair dealing. Size, in insurance companies, indicates the energy with which the company has been prosecuting its business. A hippopotamus is not more intelligent than an ant.

The immensity of the "Big Four" is evidence of the gullibility of the insuring public and proof that the presence of Frank B. Noyes, president of the Associated Press, on the directorate of the Metropolitan Life has aided the insurance trust in getting lots of free favorable publicity.

For example the Metropolitan assets of over one and a half billion dollars and over twelve billions of insurance in force is no more proof of worth and business acumen than a karek diamond ring on the finger of a prosperous pawnbroker is proof of his business integrity.

## Success Measure.

The success of industrial life insurance will be proven not by pointing to the scores of millions of poor dupes that have fallen for the swindle but rather by the great amount of insurance which these companies can offer with absolute safety at the lowest possible cost. Previous articles have shown how exorbitant the weekly payment life insurance rates are in comparison with the risk and honest expenses involved.

"The Big Four" will be adjudged successful when they learn (sic) to operate at low rate of expenses, a safe return on investment and when the present murderous lapse rate is considerably lowered.

For the year 1925, 75 out of every 100 weekly payment policies which terminated on these companies' books were total loss lapses. Only 1 per cent were matured endowments! This condition of lapses has existed for the past twenty years. Only an incurable optimist could imagine that these corrupt companies will ever reform without the most drastic action on the part of the 40,000,000 policyholders who now suffer financial abuse of the most varied.

## Big Overhead.

The ratio of expense to income is positively appalling, about 39 per cent. On this point alone the weekly

payment insurance trust stands indicted as the most crooked gang of buccaners that ever looted the public. For every dollar which pours into the coffers of this heartless combine, about 40 cents is spent on management expense. If any other business was run upon the same principle it would be bankrupt in a twinkling of an eye—unless it resorted to the merciless overcharging that the "Big Four" do.

The Prudential Life Insurance Company uses as its advertising slogan, "As Strong as the Rock of Gibraltar"—and then calmly proceeds to charge its "cooperative" policyholders nearly 40 cents for every dollar paid by them for "protection."

As strong as the Rock of Gibraltar—as hard.

The figures used in this and preceding articles have been taken from the public reports of the "Big Four" as submitted by them to the Superintendent of Insurance at Albany, and from other official documents. It is common knowledge that the reports are doctored and "prepared" by \$30,000 a year actuaries.

A French philosopher has said, that "Language was made to conceal thought."

Actuaries are made to conceal facts. Demand an investigation!

## Needle Trade Defense

## Men's Clothes.

"Men, buy your new straw hats and spring and summer suits and top coats at the Great Defense Bazaar at the Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., May 12 to 15."

This is the slogan of the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers who have taken in a complete line of the famous G. G. G. Brand of men's clothes for the Bazaar. All necessary alterations on suits or topcoats will be made right at the Bazaar.

## "The Jungle"

is going to have a great run. This picture, based on his famous book, has been donated to the defense by Upton Sinclair, and already arrangements have been made and theatres hired in Philadelphia, for June 3rd and 4th, and in New Haven for May 23rd.

## Shop Collections.

Beckerman's white terror in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union prevents the publication of numerous reports from Amalgamated Shops. Nevertheless, acknowledgment is here made to the many shops and individuals who have contributed to the Defense Fund. Workers of the Rubinstein Dress Company collected \$13.50, Troy Cloak Company \$6.00, Goodwell Dress Company \$50.00. Many other shops will be acknowledged thru the Special Bazaar Number of "Unity," and in the language press.

## Letters.

April 29, 1927.  
To the Joint Board Defense Committee:

Although I am not a furrier but heard of the good work done by the Joint Board Defense Committee, I am enclosing a dollar for the relief of the imprisoned workmen. My profession is upholstering and I belong to Local 70 U. I. U.

Yours truly,  
Morris Miller, Bklyn, N. Y.

Joint Defense Cloak Makers:

Dear Comrades: We are enclosing a check for \$6.00 as a donation to your defense fund. This amount was collected in one of our union shops, and we would ask you to send us a receipt as we would like to turn it over to the girls, and show them that this money was sent to the proper place.

Wishing you success, we are,  
Comradely,  
Millinery Hand Workers Union,  
Local 43.

Dear Friend Landy:

At last my work in Buffalo is beginning to show results. I am enclosing a check for \$50.00 as a start and I am organizing a defense committee which will meet next Monday to organize and decide on a Tag Day.

We will send out several hundred One Dollar Roll Call checks on which we expect a fine response. A committee of twenty women has already begun to collect articles for the Bazaar. Please send me a big supply of all sorts of literature. Expect to be able to organize on the same lines as in Buffalo and will try to arrange a big tag day for the same day as in Buffalo.

S. Stoil.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

GREAT HANDS OFF  
CHINA COMMITTEE  
ACTS IN CHICAGO

Darrow Heads List of Famous Speakers

CHICAGO, May 2.—Clarence Darrow, Congressman A. J. Sabath, President John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor and William A. Cunneen are among the prominent members of a "Hands Off China" Committee under whose auspices a huge mass meeting will be held on May 6th, to protest against foreign intervention in China and to demand the withdrawal of United States armed forces.

Many On Program.

Clarence Darrow and Miss Jane Adams head an impressive list of speakers who will address the meeting in Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren Streets, on Friday at 8 p. m. Included in the list are Congressman Sabath, Rev. John A. Lapp, Director of the Catholic National Welfare Conference; Mr. Cunneen, several times Socialist candidate for mayor; Rev. Paul Hutchinson of the Christian Century; Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press; Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, and Chao Ting Chi, representing the Chicago branch of the Kuomintang of China in America.

China For Chinese.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, will send a special message to the meeting.

Standing firmly against any attempt to involve the United States in war with China, the committee supports the principle of China for the Chinese and demands the abolition of the unequal treaties imposed upon China by the foreign powers.

The meeting on Friday is intended to start a wave of protest in Chicago that will exert pressure toward the withdrawal of United States armed forces from China. The prominence of the speakers and the fact that they include widely divergent groups drawn from the labor, church, liberal, and anti-imperialist fields, make the meeting an important political event.

Union Heads Speak.

The committee sponsoring the protest meeting includes besides most of the speakers listed above: Edward Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Margaret Haley, secretary of the Teachers' Union; Prof. Ferdinand Schevill of the University of Chicago; Ella Boynton of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; William H. Holly 77 West Washington Street, is provisional secretary. Cooperating with the Americans on the committee will be three representatives of the Chinese Kuomintang: Chao Ting Chi, P. Wong, and J. Chin.

Seen at his office after the committee session, Mr. Holly expressed the attitude of himself and those associated with him, in the following words:

"Millions of Americans are thinking seriously about China for the first time. The United States, declaring friendship, nevertheless maintains large military and naval forces in Chinese territory, precisely as the British do. Preparations are being made to send still larger forces. Shall we allow them to be used to crush the great Nationalist movement that is ushering in the dawn of a new day in China?"

"It is these considerations which, as I personally see it, have resulted in the formation of the 'Hands Off China' Committee and which, as well as the personalities of the speakers, will give us a huge demonstration on May 6th. And these same considerations will make of the mass meeting the beginning of a sustained movement on behalf of the long-suffering Chinese people."

## Open Trial of Mexican Worker of Chicago Who Is Victim of Frame-Up

CHICAGO, May 2.—The case of Agustín Morales, the Mexican who is being framed by the police as the murderer of Policeman Lyman J. Stahl of Melrose Park, Dec. 7th, will come to trial before Judge Harry B. Miller, today. The trial will probably last a week or longer.

Senator Eleazar del Valle of Mexico recently called upon Mary Belle Spencer, Morales' attorney, and expressed a willingness to do anything possible for the defense. The case is attracting widespread attention because of the ugliness of the circumstances in which the Mexican colony at Melrose Park found themselves involved following a tragedy in the darkness of which little is actually known. It is feared that much perjured testimony will be introduced to aid the state in its attempt to secure a death penalty for a Mexican who is obviously innocent.

Los Angeles Pioneers To Meet.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—On May 8th, the Young Pioneers of Los Angeles are holding a big anniversary concert and entertainment at the Co-operative Center. The main feature will be a 3-act comedy "The Revolt of the Orphans."

RADIO CENSORS  
ARE HAMMERED  
IN DEBATE HERE

WEAF Chief Assailed By Radio Liberals

By HARBOR ALLEN.

(Federated Press.)

Questions on freedom of speech over the radio, which he could only evade or stammer about, were hurled at Merlin N. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Co., station WEAF, at the radio dinner of the America Civil Liberties Union.

Aylesworth, in a bland tone, held just assured the guests that there was plenty of free speech on the air; that anybody who wanted to broadcast could do so—providing WEAF, owned by the Westinghouse and the Western Electric Companies, felt his remarks were "adapted to radio," and that broadcasting was a losing proposition.

Morris L. Ernst, attorney for the Liberties Union, demanded to know why, if there was free speech on the radio, Norman Thomas, Senator Watson, De Valera, Hans Kallenborn of the Brooklyn Eagle, and other critics of political administrations had their speeches censored, cut off, or denied the air. He also asked why, if broadcasting is a losing proposition, stations with practically no equipment are being traded at a premium of \$200,000 to \$300,000.

Ernst denounced the sale of "the mere signature of Secretary Hoover's name" for large sums of money. Labor had fought for two years before it was granted a license, he added, and some liberal groups in New York still find it impossible to get one.

Dr. James Yard, of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, asked whether WEAF would broadcast a plea for the removal of warships from China, and a "Hands Off China" policy. Aylesworth, stammering, presumed that "the speaker was serious," and said he had "thought of starting an open forum over the radio for all topics. Of course, that can't be overdone, as the public wants only to be entertained."

In reply to a question by Arthur Garfield Hayes, another Liberties Union attorney, Aylesworth listed among his "advisory board" William Green, Elihu Root, Charles Evans Hughes, Julius Rosenwald and Owen D. Young. "Why don't you have a board composed of all shades of political opinion?" asked Mr. Hayes. "Your board would not pass anything the least bit radical."

"There can be no freedom of the air as long as broadcasting is commercial," declared J. Maher, radio editor of the New York Evening Journal. "Stations must please their customers, and they are afraid to send out controversial subjects or anything that makes people think. WEAF won't broadcast a talk on atheism or socialism, because they're in business and they hope to stay."

## Little Hope for Men Trapped in Scab Mine

(Continued from Page One)

ready encountered of the terrific force of the gas explosion which swept the pit late Saturday.

The entombed men, it is believed, are imprisoned at a depth of 10,500 feet. Rescuers this morning, according to early reports, had succeeded in reaching the 4,000 foot level only, and were progressing but slowly, due to the presence of smoke and gas.

The dead are: Commodore Burton, Edward Allen, Thomas Daugherty, W. L. Davis, Virgil Straight and Orvel Leech, all white, Martin Stone, William Hunter, Irvin Mallory and Frank Goodwin, Negroes, and four unidentified Negroes in Morgantown Morgues.

The seven injured have been removed to the city hospital at Fairmont.

Another Mine Burns.

Fire broke out today in the Virginia and Pittsburgh Coal Company mine at Kingmont, near Fairmont, according to word received here.

The mine is several miles off the nearest main highway and only meager information was received concerning the blaze.

A considerable number of workers are imperiled by the blaze, but it is thought that they may have all escaped.

This second fire, following closely on the heels of the disastrous explosion and fire at the New England Fuel and Transportation Co. mine here, is, but another point in the indictment against non-union mine management which is taking form in the minds of all miners as a result of the great increase in the number fatal or dangerous accidents lately.

Non-union Dangers.

Miners see the prevalence of such conditions as inseparable from union contracts, made by organized workers who are able to effectively strike, if necessary, to establish safe conditions.

The attempts made in near-by Pennsylvania to extend the area of non-union fields, and turn large coal companies from union to non-union conditions, is taken by miners as a threat of increased menace to life and limb.

## Who is Behind the Prosecution of the Militant Needle Trades Workers?

Who Are Matthew Woll's Fellow Conspirators? They Are Leaders of the National Civic Federation!

Woll is Acting President of the Labor Hating Civic Federation.

There is a United Front of the Special American Federation of Labor Committee, headed by Vice President Woll, and the National Civic Federation, dominated by the most powerful capitalists in the United States.

Matthew Woll is the connecting link in the conspiracy. With him in the Civic Federation are:

JOHN MARKLE, 2 Rector St., New York City.  
Director Industrial Finance Corporation of New York (also Pres.).  
President and Director Jeddo-Highland Coal Co.  
President and Director Jeddo Supply Co.  
President and Director Jeddo Tunnel Co.  
Director Mayfield Construction Co.  
Vice Pres. and Director Morris Plan Co. of New York.

OGDEN L. MILLS, 15 Broad Street, New York City.  
Director Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R.R. Co.  
Director Atlantic Coast Steamship Co.  
Director Continental Paper Bag Co.  
Director Mergenthaler Linotype Co.  
Director New York Tribune, Incor.  
The Trustee New York Trust Co.  
Director Shredded Wheat Co.  
Director York Haven Paper Co.

## Chiang Fears Revolt As Troops See His Treason

(Continued from Page One)

eventual partition of the whole of China.

Rumors here indicate that the split may result in the recall of MacMur-

... ..

Sends More Planes.

LONDON, May 2.—The foreign office is understood to be planning the dispatch of more bombing planes, guns and light craft to China.

What the next move of the foreign office will be in view of opposition of New Zealand, Canada and Australia to British intervention in China is probable.

Enter The Marines.

SHANGHAI, May 2.—The Sixth Regiment of the United States Marines arrived at Shanghai aboard the transport Henderson this afternoon.

No mass May Day demonstrations were held here yesterday because of the repressive measures taken by Chiang Kai Shek. Workers fearing another of the wholesale massacres that have been the order of the day since Chiang joined the counter-revolution stayed in their homes.

Court-Martial.

PEKING, May 2.—The Soviet Union, it appears, will be prevented from putting up any sort of legal defense in behalf of the fifteen Russians captured in Chang Tso-ling's unprecedented raids on the Soviet embassy compound when they are court-martialed.

Deny Legal Defence.

Charles James Fox, American lawyer and editor of the North China Star, who has been retained by the Soviet Consul to defend them and twenty other Russians, including Mme. Borodin being held at Tsinanfu, said last night that his request to appear at the court martial in their behalf had received no reply.

It is believed that Chang Tso-ling, Manchurian war lord, acting for the imperialist powers, is trying to goad the Soviet Union into a war.

Documents Forged.

MOSCOW, May 2.—The statement issued by the Communist International several days ago branding as forgeries the documents alleged by Chang Tso-ling to have been captured in his unprecedented raids on the Soviet Union embassy compound follows:

"The Chinese press appearing in territory occupied by Chang Tso-ling publishes many forged documents alleged to have been seized by police during the last raid on the Soviet embassy in Peking.

The Red Herring.

"These 'materials' now reproduced by the bourgeois press of all countries contains the usual denunciations of the Communist International. All this news raised by imperialist circles shows why police serving foreign capitalists wanted to raid the Soviet embassy.

"This act was necessary for the dissembling system of fraud and forgery which British conservatives use in their anti-Soviet campaign and purpose, lending credibility to 'documents' false from beginning to end.

Aiding Imperialist Hangmen.

"These documents given out by the press controlled by Chang Tso-ling affirm that the Communist International has been trying to 'incite' the masses against foreigners for the purpose of provoking intervention in China.

"Thus nothing more nor less than assistance to the plans of the imperialist hangmen is attributed to the Communist International. Furthermore, the same 'instruction' recommends for the 'fulfillment of the duty' (intervention) to rob and murder foreigners, regardless of their class.

Statements Ridiculous.

"All this nonsense, which indicates the political ignorance of its authors and fabricated by the specialists of foreign intelligence departments is so absurd that it needs no denial.

"Only hopelessly naive persons or acknowledged rascals attempting to justify by such flimsy means the im-

Passaic Slugger  
Of Union Pickets  
On Way to Prison

(Special to Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, May 2.—Stephen (Whitey) Adamscheky, one of the most brutal policemen in the textile strike last year, is on his way to the penitentiary.

The slugger of pickets, both men and women, and the virulent foe of unionism, "Whitey" found himself yesterday in the same jail to which he had consigned so many brave fighters for labor. He has confessed to the robbery of the gasoline service station at 213 Passaic Ave., Garfield.

Adamscheky was suspended from the force last Monday on suspicion and after spending several hours in a cell confessed to the crime. It is believed that other members of the police force are implicated.



**APRIL 23**  
(1860)  
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McCormick and Steno Back.

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, May 2.—Cyrus McCormick and his bride, who was formerly his secretary, disembarked quietly from the S. S. Celtic here today. The McCormicks found an automobile awaiting them at the pier and drove off in the direction of Cork. It is believed they will take a honeymoon tour through Ireland.

Search For Bodies.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Fearing that sharks may have attacked Alfred Oliver, 16, and John Andrade, 29, who disappeared while wiggling for clams, searchers scoured the coast near Moss Landing today in search of the bodies.



## Mussolini Offer to Bulgaria Revealed By Paris Newspaper

PARIS, May 2.—A sensational allegation of proposals made by Premier Mussolini to King Boris, to secure Bulgaria's support in the Italo-Yugoslav dispute, is published today by L'Information, which states that its story is based upon a dispatch from the Belgrade Novosti Zagreb from its Sofia correspondent.

This dispatch alleges that Premier Mussolini has sent a special emissary to King Boris and Foreign Minister Bourou, proposing that if Bulgaria remains neutral in any Italo-Yugoslav conflict that she will obtain several districts of Macedonia.

A further proposal is alleged to have been made that if Bulgaria enters an alliance with Italy a marriage will be arranged between Prince Giovanni and Boris.

Premises Hegemony. Premier Mussolini is alleged to have promised to establish a Bulgarian hegemony over the Balkans and to restore to Bulgaria portions of Dobruja taken from Bulgaria by the Treaty of Bucharest.

Foreign Minister Bourou is said to have rejected the proposals and announced his intention of remaining strictly neutral and refusing to profit from difficulties of Bulgaria's neighbors.

Marconi After New Wife. ROME, May 2.—Count Bezzicalli today announced the engagement of his daughter, Christine, to Guglielmo Marconi, famous wireless inventor and scientist. The marriage is expected to take place the middle of June. Signor Marconi's first marriage to the honorable Beatrice O'Brien, daughter of the fourteenth Baron Inchiquin was recently dissolved by the "sacred rota" of the catholic church.

## Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built. Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....  
Address .....  
Occupation .....  
Union Affiliation .....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet throughout the Ruthenberg Drive. Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District Office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to Daily Worker Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## BISHOP BROWN'S NEW BOOK



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## Political Declaration of 8 Chinese Proletarian Organizations

### IMPERIALISM AND MILITARISM.

The victorious northern expedition brings the revolutionary army face to face with the main forces of the enemies on the one hand, the marines and soldiers of the imperialists concentrated in Shanghai; on the other hand, the soldiers of the northern militarists.

The defeat of Sun Chuan fang—though a heavy blow to the imperialists and militarists—is only the beginning of a final clash between the revolution and the counter-revolution. Because Sun was unable to prevent the revolutionary army from coming to Shanghai, the imperialists are constrained to play their last card: armed intervention. Consequently, a fight between the revolutionary army and international imperialism is becoming inevitable.

Furthermore, Chang Tso-lin is concentrating his forces against the revolutionary army; and hopes if possible, to push back the latter. It is clear that his hypocritical plan has the entire backing of the imperialists.

### Duty of the Masses.

The first phase of the northern expedition being at its highest point, it is very necessary to have an decided and energetic fight to make it completely victorious.

At this urgent moment, all democratic and advanced forces must stand united behind the revolutionary army, in order to help it clear out all imperialist and militarist combined forces from the Yangtze region, and to reap the fruit of victory.

Up to the present, the people and the revolutionary army sincerely fulfilled their obligations. They deserve felicitation for the victory thus gotten under the leadership of the Kuomintang and the nationalist government. To defend that victory and the victory in the future, the leadership of the Kuomintang is more necessary than ever.

The strongest defense of the revolution remains in the disciplined organization of the revolutionary forces. Our forces, however, are being scattered over a large front of several hundred miles, in which modern communication is lacking. In such a situation, a supreme centralized power is necessary to realize the program of national revolution. This power must rest in the hands of the Kuomintang. Therefore, whatever act that may weaken the supreme power of the Kuomintang is a danger for the revolution. That will be intolerable, and will not be tolerated. We rally all the organized masses under the Kuomintang to make its power higher than any other organs; above also the nationalist government and the revolutionary army.

Comrade Wang Must Resume Office. To develop the revolutionary movement to the highest point, to lead the revolutionary army to victory, to organize a democratic and revolutionary government, to consolidate the political power of the masses in the territories newly acquired—it is necessary to centralize the power of the party. To consolidate the party power, it is necessary to unite all revolutionary forces, without distinction. For this, comrade Wang Ching-wei is needed by the party. We hope comrade Wang shall resume office. We will rally all the organized masses to urge comrade Wang to return immediately.

### Kuomintang Above All.

The Kuomintang must be defended above and before all else. Whoever mixes up with the organization and the power of the party must be condemned as dangerous for the revolution. We consider them as anti-

party. If there are some in the party who commit such acts with the organized masses we urge the central executive committee to punish them, to deal with them according to party discipline.

### Cooperation With Kuomintang.

In military affairs, the cooperation with the Kuomintang is of the highest importance. The united action of the revolutionary army and the Kuomintang will place the northern anti-imperialist forces in a dangerous position. The nationalist government in Hankow must be the centre of all revolutionary cooperation. The revolutionary troops are the arms of the revolutionary government; and this latter is the foundation of mass democracy.

The masses have fought the imperialists and their counter-revolutionary tools. The imperialists, either jointly or individually, are intervening at the front. We shall not be fooled by them. They are all enemies of the Chinese people. Our aim of fighting is against them all. Momentarily, we must concentrate our forces against this or that imperialism; but we shall not forget that our emancipation urges the overthrow of all imperialism.

French imperialism pretends to keep a so-called "neutrality." It is only hypocrisy. The French government not only secretly armed Yuan militarists, but openly supported the

intervention policy of Britain. The "friendly" policy of America is but a false note. American imperialism always utilized or encouraged Chinese opportunist elements, in order to weaken the Chinese emancipation movement. The "Tartufferie" of American imperialism was already unmasked by its proposal of neutralizing Shanghai. That proposal, aimed at transforming Shanghai into a property of imperialists so that they can legally use their armed forces against the revolutionary army if this latter attacks that city.

The policy of Japanese imperialism is clear. No Chinese can ever forget the humiliation of the 21 demands, the help given to Yuan Shi-kai before and to Chang Tso-lin at present—by Japan.

All imperialist purpose to come in relation with the revolutionary army and the nationalist government is intended to disperse our strength. Those who favor these hypocrisies are enemies of the revolution, and must be dealt with accordingly.

### Kuomintang Above All.

We need to weaken the imperialist forces by utilizing their own rivalry and antagonisms, in order to consolidate our own forces. But such tactics must be used only with the authorization of the Kuomintang and the Nationalist government, after serious study. No army or government shall be allowed to come in relation

with foreign government without the agreement and direction of the party and the nationalist government.

Recently there were rumors about the general headquarters of the revolutionary army entering into treaty with Chang Tso-lin. We urge the people to heed these rumors, and to deny them energetically; they are unfounded. Chang Tso-lin and his followers pretend that they are fighting for the same aim as the revolutionary army. That is a lie. We are sure that never, never can the revolutionary army make peace with the leader of the reaction—Chang Tso-lin. May be Chang Tso-lin was obliged to ask for peace when his soldiers were in a perilous position, but the answer for his demand is: "NO!" One of the most important meanings of national revolution is to free China from reaction. Therefore, in whatever necessity, strategic or otherwise, the revolutionary army cannot act contrary to that principle.

### Workers' and Peasants' Demands.

All organizations of the people shall stand behind the Kuomintang and the Nationalist government, in order to shoulder the revolutionary soldiers up to victory. We must never compromise with Japanese imperialism and northern militarism, because this will be a sort of alliance with the enemies of the people. This will lead to the pitfall of international imperialism, to the submission of the revolution. Therefore, the people must back the Nationalist government to defend the victory, to avoid a chance of defeat.

To make the Nationalist government the centre of the revolution, the Kuomintang must rely upon the toiling masses. And for that, the Revolutionary government must carry out the labor and peasant program. Only by realizing the labor and peasant advanced program shall military crisis be avoided. The prosperity of the masses at the rear makes sure 50% the victory of the soldiers at the front. If the revolutionary soldiers can cure the miseries of the masses—such as heavy taxes, usury, banditism—certainly the peasants will support the soldiers with all their heart and soul.

If the revolutionary soldiers can abolish the oppression of the gentry, can give village autonomy and democracy to the peasants, these latter will surely help and welcome them.

### Soldiers' Conscience.

The soldiers are the most powerful instrument of the revolution. To measure the fighting strength, one must look at the degree of awakening of the army—from the command to the rank and file. Therefore, the Party must enlarge the work of the Political sections of the Army. Material betterment for the soldiers—such as payroll—is an important question, and must be the first thing to take care of in military budget.

With organization and enthusiasm of the people, the Revolution will be defended, and opportunism avoided. We make bold to appeal to the organized and enthusiastic masses to back the Kuomintang and the Nationalist government.

Down with imperialism, militarism, and opportunism!

All power to the Party of the People!

Signed: The All-China Labor Union, Canton Branch.

The Enlarged CEC of Kwangtung PO. The Hongkong-Shameen Strike Committee.

The CEC of the Kwangtung Communist P.

The KWDC.

The Hongkong General Labor Union. The All-China Railwaymen's Union. The All-China Seamen's Union.

## INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY NOTES

### Score Anti-Strike Bill.

LONDON, May 2.—Resolutions denouncing the infamous Trades Disputes and Trades Union Bill and demanding "Hands off China," and "Save Sacco, Vanzetti from the electric chair," were passed at thousands of May Day meetings throughout Great Britain yesterday. Hundreds of thousands of marching workers, men, women and children, with banners and floats, denounced the Baldwin government as the consistent enemy of the British working class and demanding its overthrow. The police and Fascists were everywhere but were not able to overawe the workers' demonstrations. Half of central London's population lined the way of march of the celebrating workers. Red flags waved in Trafalgar Square and Piccadilly. "In Stepney Borough the Council in accord with resolutions passed last week raised the red flag over the four principle municipal buildings.

### May Day in U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW, May 2.—Hundreds of thousands of marchers, troops representing every division of the Red Army, delegations representing every labor union in the U. S. S. R., the Red Boy and Girl Scouts, and floats and motor trucks packed with hundreds of singing school children, took part in the May Day celebration on the Red Square in Moscow while the Commissars and high government officials reviewed the monster parade and sixteen aeroplanes maneuvered overhead. The crowd carried banners or took part in floats depicting episodes in the revolution, showing the great forward strides the Soviets have made in production and electrification and declaring the Soviet Union's friendship for China.

### "Down With Fascism."

BERLIN, May 2.—Berlin's entire police and fascist force was out to suppress the May Day celebration of the 300,000 Communists and workers in front of the former Imperial Palace. Proletarian songs were sung, and banners were paraded reading: "Down with the fascists," but the police did not care to interfere.

### Wound 11 Polish Workers.

WARSAW, May 2.—The police charged the May Day demonstration of 20,000 workers here today, wounding eleven Communists and making nearly 100 arrests. The Communists attempted to make a united front with the socialists to demonstrate against the White Terror and the murders of workers and Communists by the Pilsudski dictatorship. The socialists repulsed the Communists and called the police to their assistance.

### Arrest Communist Leader.

PARIS, May 2.—M. Monmousseau, Communist leader, was arrested during his May Day speech in Dunkirk yesterday. He was held on the charge of inciting the French troops to China to fraternize with the workers and peasants of the Chinese Nationalist armies. There were parades, and speeches by well-known Communists here.

### MEXICO CITY, May 2.—President

Calles yesterday reviewed the May Day parade of 25,000 workers from all branches of industry. The marchers carried giant banners calling on

## Police Break Up Sacco-Vanzetti May 1 Parade; Jail 28 In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, May 2.—The Sacco-Vanzetti May Day parade here was broken up by the police. Twenty-eight machines filled with paraders were arrested, and the drivers of the cars were taken to jail and held until late in the day, when they were released in time to take part in the united front May Day demonstration and picnic.

All banners and placards calling for justice for Sacco and Vanzetti were confiscated by the police.

The picnic was a huge success, and a large crowd listened to speeches denouncing the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti by the courts of Massachusetts, and calling for a stop being put to American imperialism in Latin America and China.

the Mexican workers to boycott American and other foreign goods and buy home products. At noon the marchers observed a five minute silence in honor of the labor leaders who lost their lives in the disturbances in Chicago in 1886.

TOKIO, May 2.—Police today made many arrests in the huge labor demonstration, comprising thousands of workers and 1,800 women textile workers, carrying banners with resolutions demanding the eight-hour day, protection for the unemployed, abolition of unjust labor laws, and no intervention in China.

### VIENNA, May 2.—150,000 workers, Communists and socialists celebrated May Day with a gigantic demonstration.

In Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest, and Constantinople May Day demonstrations were prohibited by the governments. The police remained in control.

## Filipino Conference Calls Coolidge Bluff On U. S. Imperialism

CHICAGO, May 2 (FP).—Pres. Coolidge's declaration before the United Press Association in New York that "there is no shred of imperialism in the foreign policies of the United States" draws the following comment from the Conference for Filipino Independence:

"If Mr. Coolidge wishes to be taken at his word he must immediately reverse his policy with regard to the American empire. In the Philippine Islands a nation of 14,500,000 people is demanding its freedom. The Conference for Filipino Independence, an American body, echoes the demand. Taking up the challenge of the president's speech we call upon his administration to grant immediate and absolute independence to the Philippine Islands. Independence was specifically promised in the Jones law of 1916."

### Reduce Rubber Quota.

LONDON, May 2.—The colonial office announced that the rubber supply quota of Malaya and Ceylon will be reduced for the next quota to sixty percent of production.

## What's What in Washington

## Hoover and Kellogg Intrigue For Power As Coolidge Wobbles

WASHINGTON, May 2 (FP).—President Coolidge's announcement that Secretary of Commerce Hoover would not be made Secretary of state, even if Secretary Kellogg should resign, has been followed by a series of moves on the political chessboards in Washington that again raise the question as to which man has the greater influence on administration policy.

### Hoover Has Machine.

Hoover, maintaining in all corners of the world a highly-paid and alert staff of commercial advisers, has been getting more credit than ever, since the Coolidge slap, for extension of American prestige and trade abroad. Kellogg has brought home from Europe a number of men especially qualified to deal with trade problems, and thereby to make the state department appear as the prime promoter of American foreign commerce.

### Hoover Speaks Thru Cal.

Kellogg has lowered his tone toward Mexico, but the Coolidge New York speech, suggesting that the United States and Mexico can amicably settle their differences, is credited a Hoover line of influence. It was Hoover who pointed out privately to administration leaders that the fruits of conquest in Nicaragua and of bulldozing in Mexico were never going to match up to the losses that these offenses would bring to trade and investments in South America.

Now comes the Pan-American Commercial Conference, with speeches by Coolidge, Kellogg, Hoover and other keynotes. There are future billions in it for American big busi-

## American Investments In Europe and Canada Reach Highest Stage

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The flow of American dollars abroad for foreign investment during April broke all records, the department of commerce announced today.

Loans to foreign governments and corporations during the month totaled \$200,000,000, of which Europe and Canada received the biggest share.

### Germany To Protest Allied Arms.

BERLIN, May 2.—The German government will make diplomatic moves tonight for a reduction of the army of occupation in the Rhineland, it was learned today.

ness, if the South Americans are handled right.

### Kellogg Cools Off.

Kellogg is reported to be cultivating a genial smile and soft words, while Henry Stimson, sent to Nicaragua to look over the grabbed territory, is suddenly converted into a peacemaker between the puppet Diaz and the liberal Saca government, which was supposed to be as free government of Haiti.

Hoover's play in this conference has yet to be disclosed. But his fine hand is suspected by the Kellogg adherents in a cruel article published in the Magazine of Wall Street, showing how the silk-hatted and caned and spatted snobs in the state department are costing the country billions in lost foreign trade. A photograph of J. Butler Wright, assistant secretary of state, now designate minister to Hungary, and one of the chief exhibits in the tapper-and-spats brigade, is published with the article.

## They Mean Business



### WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Editor and Bert Miller, Business Manager, of The DAILY WORKER,

have both been held for Special Sessions in spite of the fact that neither one was in a position to be responsible for or aware of the publication of the matter for which the paper is being attacked.

Special representatives of the District Attorney's office have taken a leading hand in the case. Powerful pressure has been brought to bear upon the court to prevent the dismissal of any of the defendants. The situation is clear. The black forces of American capitalism intend to railroad our staff to jail and crush our DAILY WORKER.

But we mean business, too. We will fight to the last ditch to save our paper. For every professional patriot seeking by the attack upon The DAILY WORKER to ingratiate himself with his capitalist masters, we will show a thousand workers throughout the country ready to sacrifice unstintingly for our fighting organ. Let's mobilize our forces. Every party unit, every comrade, every supporter of The DAILY WORKER on the job. The DAILY WORKER is in danger. Money is needed for the defense of our paper. Don't wait for the next appeal. Do your part now.

DAILY WORKER  
33 First Street,  
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Included is my contribution of

..... dollars ..... cents to the

Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund for a stronger and better

DAILY WORKER and for the defense of our paper. I will pay the same amount regularly

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Attach check or money order.

attack upon The DAILY WORKER to ingratiate himself with his capitalist masters, we will show a thousand workers throughout the country ready to sacrifice unstintingly for our fighting organ. Let's mobilize our forces. Every party unit, every comrade, every supporter of The DAILY WORKER on the job. The DAILY WORKER is in danger. Money is needed for the defense of our paper. Don't wait for the next appeal. Do your part now.







## CAP MAKERS IN GRIP OF RIGHTS AT CONVENTION

### Left Wing Delegates Unseated by Clique

The building decorated inside and outside with scores of large American flags, the 16th Convention of the Cap and Millinery Workers' Union opened yesterday morning at Bethoven Hall, Fifth St., near Second Ave.

On the first test vote of the convention held at 5 p. m. yesterday the right wing candidate for permanent chairman, Max Zaritsky, was elected, receiving 48 votes to 18 for I. Feingold, the left wing nominee. Eighteen delegates obtained from voting.

Won't Seat Sorin. A. Sorin of California was not seated, the convention referring his mandate back to the credentials committee with a recommendation that he be seated as a fraternal delegate. The excuse given by the right wing steam roller was that he was sent from a local he is not a member of.

Sorin is the Pacific coast organizer of the union and a member of Local 9, San Francisco. That local not being in a financial condition to elect a delegate he was selected by Local 48, Los Angeles.

Twice In Past. On two occasions in the past, left wing delegates told The DAILY WORKER, conventions have seated delegates who have represented locals other than their own. They point to Percy Ginsberg who was seated as a delegate at the 1921 convention, although he was not representing his own local, Ginsberg, a staunch supporter of the ruling clique and a former vice-president, is now a labor manager for one of the largest manufacturers in Chicago.

"Forwards' Point out." Left wingers also point out that Zaritsky, selected as chairman yesterday, was elected president of the union by the 1925 convention. Shortly after taking office he resigned because it meant that he would have to lead an aggressive struggle against the bosses. He then became an insurance agent and later was on the payroll of the Jewish Daily Forward. Now he is back by the ruling clique to preside at their convention.

The convention will reconvene this morning at 10 a. m.

### Tammany Police Boss Names Four Helpers

Police Commissioner Joseph A. Warren yesterday announced that four of the five positions in his "cabinet" have been definitely filled.

Appointment of a fourth deputy commissioner has not been decided upon but the Tammany boss cep said he was awaiting the decision of "a friend of nine years standing" who has been offered the job.

Members of the new commission are: Phillip D. Hoyt, first deputy; Felix Muldoon, second; John A. Leach, third and Joseph Boag, fifth. Commissioner Boag is the only one of the new cabinet retained in the capacity he occupied under the regime of former Commissioner McLaughlin who resigned to accept a \$75,000 a year job with the Postal Telegraph and Cable Co.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

## Mr. Pim Passes By

But on His Way  
That Kindly Old  
Man Is Going to  
Help The DAILY  
WORKER if You  
Give Him a Chance

May 16 to May 21

is again a DAILY WORKER WEEK at the Theatre Guild. "Mr. Pim Passes By" is a delightful comedy in three acts with an all-star cast. Buy your tickets immediately. You will get better seats and your paper really benefits.

Tickets Now on Sale at the Local Office  
108 East 14th Street.  
Telephone Stuyvesant 6384  
("FIESTA" TICKETS WILL BE EXCHANGED.)

## Sam Gompers Didn't Let Union Label Interfere In Confabs With Plutes

C. G. Norman, chairman of the board of governors of the Building Trades Employers Association and leader of the lockout of the 5,000 union plumbers, knew Sam Gompers, former president of the A. F. of L. Norman has a good story about Gompers, which he tells to visiting newspapermen.

Gompers was in Norman's office. The building boss offered a cigar to Sam, saying apologetically:

"I don't know whether the box this cigar came in had a union label or not, Mr. Gompers."

"Oh, that's all right," he replied, "I don't carry my policies into friendly company."

Gompers was one of the founders of the Cigar Makers Union and held his A. F. of L. job for forty years on the basis of his card in that union.

## DIE-HARD STRIKE BILL UNDER FIRE; HOWL DOWN HOGG

### Left Wing Favors New General Strike

LONDON, May 2. — A storm of bores, catcalls and hisses greeted Sir Douglas Hogg, attorney-general in the die-hard cabinet, when he moved the second reading of the labor-amonging anti-strike measure in the house of commons this afternoon.

Calls Hogg Liar. Jack Jones, of Silvertown, was ejected for a violent attack on the bill, while five other laborites were threatened with a similar fate. William Thorne, laborite from West Ham, was reprimanded by the speaker for calling Sir Douglas Hogg a liar.

Hogg's reading of the vicious measure was interrupted by continual stream of criticism from the labor benches, particularly from representatives of the militant minority in the labor party. John Robert Clynes opened the debate for the opposition in the absence of J. Ramsay MacDonald and moved that the bill be tabled for reflection and consideration.

Favor General Strike. The cabinet bill would not merely outlaw general and sympathetic strikes and the boycott, but makes picketing virtually impossible. Although the labor party is solid in its opposition to the measure, some of its more far-sighted and militant members see the futility of parliamentary action alone on this question, and have been advocating a general strike as a defense against the measure. The anti-strike bill would rob the British labor movement of the victories that it has gained in the last hundred years, labor leaders say.

Dirigible Over Hudson. The naval dirigible Los Angeles arrived over New York yesterday morning from her hangar in Lakehurst, and sailed up the Hudson. Flying very low, the Los Angeles passed over the long line of fighting craft anchored in the river.

## FUR TRIMMERS BREAK ALLIANCE WITH WOLL; CONFER WITH JOINT BOARD

(Continued from Page One)

facturers' Assn. must confine the employment of fur workers to such as are members of the International Fur Workers' Union and who have proper and authentic evidence of such membership.

Negotiations have been pending between the Joint Board and the Fur Trimmers, leading to the panic on Woll's part and the demand for immediate discharge of loyal Joint Board workers. Conferences yesterday afternoon brought officials of the board and the Trimmers nearer an agreement.

The refusal of the Trimmers to knuckle down to the association will encourage scores of dissatisfied members of the association to break away. Afraid to defy the central association as individuals, they will willingly follow the lead of the Trimmers.

The futility of trying to run an industry in which the best workers refuse to work under any agreement except one signed by their own union is causing big employers tied up with the association to look elsewhere for a settlement of their problems. Having demonstrated that the loyalty of the Joint Board furriers cannot be swayed by any amount of pressure, they are following eagerly the Fur Trimmers negotiations and may be expected to climb on the band wagon as soon as an agreement is reached.

Steing's letter, authorized by the board of the Fur Trimmers, reads: May 2nd, 1927.

Samuel N. Samuels, Esq., President, Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., 224 West 30th Street, New York.

Dear Sir: I acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 28th, demanding that the membership of this association employ workers in good standing of the International Fur Workers' Union only. Appreciating the tone and significance of your letter and in order not to delay your reply to the American Federation of Labor, a meeting of the board of directors of this association was held today.

The mandatory spirit of your letter makes necessary a resume of the history of the relations between our respective organizations.

Act In Good Faith. Shortly after our organization was formed, the strike was declared in February, 1926. In a choice between independent action and the delegation to you of the trust to act on our behalf, and upon your earnest solicitation, and spirited avowal of a good faith representation of our interests, we reposed our trust in you in the interests of a united front, having faith in your declarations and being desirous of serving the industry first.

You promised that we would be consulted as to the final terms of settlement and that we would be a party to the agreement as an independent unit in the trade. How far were your promises fulfilled? You did not consult us before concluding the final agreement. You did not keep your promise that we be a signatory to the agreement as one of the units in the trade.

Usurp Position. Instead of that, you signed an agreement showing a premeditated effort on your part to usurp our place in the industry.

We suffered the continuance of that condition, permitting our members to work with strict observance of the conditions imposed upon them under the agreement. The discrimination practiced by you against the members of our organization became more and more intolerable and compelled conferences between us looking to the establishment of the protection you had promised. We offered to contribute to the cost of maintaining the impartial labor machinery, but after very careful thought and preparation, you presented to us a proposal designed to establish such protection.

That astounding proposal required all our members desiring the benefit of protection under the labor agreement to make application for membership in a special labor department of your association, upon your own application forms, with dues payable directly to you. In short, that proposal, meaning absolute abdication of our autonomy and independence. The tenor of that proposal betrayed a bold attempt on your part to legislate us out of existence by capitalizing the situation you had placed us in by your abuse of our trust.

Trimmers Ignored. You then concluded an agreement with the special representatives of the American Federation of Labor, under which arrangement you guarded against the distribution of peaceful conditions in the factories of your own members only. You ignored us both in the adoption and in the consequence of that arrangement.

We conferred with officials of the American Federation of Labor. We explained the necessity for protecting our membership by a separate labor agreement. They promised to confer with you in an effort to conciliate our differences. But the letter of which you enclose a copy, sent to you by Mr. Woll some two weeks after our conference with him, demanding that we employ members of his group only, manifests an arbitrary rather than an arbitral spirit and ignores the fundamental problem which he knew existed.

Your present ultimatum asserting that we are violating an agreement which you so studiously withheld from us and the price for which you required the virtual destruction of our organization comes as a fitting conclusion to a course of action indicating the studied objective before referred to.

This association was organized to promote the welfare of the trimming manufacturers and of the fur industry as a whole. We intend to carry forward these aims and to serve the constituents of that industry. Under the circumstances, we believe these results can be best accomplished by independent action. We therefore wish to inform you that with regard to the subject of your letter and other vital matters which concern us, we intend to solve our own problems in our own way.

Very truly yours, — Fur Trimming Manufacturers Assn. Inc. — Pres. M. L. Steing.

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## Reader Likes May Day Edition of the Daily; Sends in Contribution

Dear Daily Worker Comrades: Three cheers for your May Day Edition! Every article rings true. Every cartoon shoots straight. Indeed every issue of our fighting organ is a powerful and effective weapon on all fronts of the firing line.

With such militant leadership, the revolutionary movement should launch with redoubled energy a mighty offensive against the brutal tyranny and bloody schemes of American capitalist imperialism. All hands to the support of The DAILY WORKER! Here's another ten dollars to the sustaining fund.

—J. M. A. SPENCE.

Chicago.

A Tag Day in Detroit.

The Workers of Detroit have organized a conference for defense. At their first meeting it was decided to have a Tag Day to be held on May 1st, and May 8th.

## SACCO, VANZETTI JUSTICE IS ASKED IN 500 MEETINGS

### Workers in Every Nook of Country Protest

BOSTON, May 2.—The desk of Governor Fuller was heaped higher today than at any time in the past month with protests from every section of the country against the electrocution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti July 10.

The holding of May Day meetings in every city of any size in the United States and Canada was immediately responsible for the extraordinary deluge of telegrams. Particularly noticeable were the yellow telegram sheets from sections of the International Labor Defense.

More than 500 May Day meetings were held under International Labor Defense auspices, Rose Barron, in charge of the New York office, estimated yesterday. Each section adopted resolutions demanding a complete review of the case with the end of absolute and unconditional freedom for the two Italian workers.

Mexican Workers Speak Up. Five communications addressed to President Coolidge asking that Sacco and Vanzetti be set free were received yesterday by Gov. Fuller from Frank B. Kellogg, secretary of state. Translations of the communications were enclosed by Kellogg.

The letters were sent by Jesus Ramon, Monterrey, Mexico, representing unions of bakers and other workmen; Florentino Rodriguez, Guerrero, Mexico; J. Aguilar, and Pedro Tapia, both of Monterrey, Mexico; and from the middle Rhine division of the Red Aid of Germany.

## H. M. Wicks Compares The Vanzetti Frame-up With Haymarket Case

BOSTON, May 2.—Workers here in a united May Day mass meeting, demonstrated yesterday against the Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up. Meeting in the capital of Massachusetts, the workers talked cold turkey with Governor Fuller as residents of the same city.

Harry M. Wicks of the Workers (Communist) Party, compared the Sacco-Vanzetti case with the Haymarket case of 1886 and declared the frame-up had its origin in the red raids of the post-war days. Under the chairmanship of Dr. Harry W. L. Dana, Mary Donovan of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, Michael Flaherty of Painters' Local 11, Matt Kay of the Young Workers' League, Albert Baker Lewis of the socialist party, Louis Rabinowitz of the Young People's Socialist League and Charles Cline, recently released from the Texas penitentiary, spoke.

The meeting ended May Day greetings to the Chinese Nationalist government at Hankow.

## Union Head Barred From Job, Arrested By Sigman Outfit

The activities of Sigman's new "Organization Committee" from his reorganized Local 35 were clearly defined on Monday morning, when its members appeared at the shop of Finkleberg Brothers, at 22 West 27th St., to attempt to obtain the discharge of Henry Turk, an Executive Board member of the real Local 35.

From their actions on Monday it appears that the new "Organization Committee" will devote its time to persuading the bosses to discharge loyal union members, rather than in organizing non-union shops. The "Committee" attempted to intimidate Turk, and falling in this, argued with his boss until he agreed to send him down. They then called the police and had Turk arrested, declaring that he was making a disturbance in the shop, although he had been quietly at work.

Barred From Job.

In Jefferson Market Court, Turk was released on a suspended sentence, with the adjuration not to attempt to go back to his shop for work.

Anna Lanfer, a dressmaker, who protested against the arrest of Turk, was also arrested, and was released on the payment of a \$5 fine.

A large mass demonstration of pickets before the shop which have locked out furriers who have refused to register with the "ten cent union," was held without any disturbance, early Monday morning.

Anthony Zulas, a furrier, was arrested in the market later in the day on the charge of "threatening to attack"—the favorite charge of the reactionaries for frame-ups against the workers loyal to the Joint Board. He was released on payment of a \$10 fine.

## Probe Seamanship of Navy in Beaching of U.S.S. Colorado Here

All the ponderous machinery of naval investigation was turned on the latest navy disaster yesterday as the super-dreadnought Colorado swung at anchor in the North River off Cortlandt St. For 35 hours the huge hell-becher was hung on Diamond Reef between the Battery and Governors Island. Only an unusually high tide enabled tugs to remove her.

Capt. F. D. Karns, the brilliant navigator who managed to find Diamond Reef although he had all New York Bay to sail around in may face a court martial. The Colorado was following the Maryland, but veered over suddenly and managed to locate one of the few bad spots in the harbor.

Bad Record of Wrecks.

The cost to the government will be at least \$60,000 although for a time it looked as though the entire \$21,000,000 investment in imperialism might be lost as a score of tugs puffed away in vain.

Two years ago the West Virginia found the beach near Hampton Roads. The naval collier Orion recently bumped so badly off the Virginia Capes, due to poor navigation, that she was sent to the scrap heap but the outstanding record of the navy departments own brawn of seamanship was the smashing of a whole flotilla of destroyers on the rocky California coast a few years ago. One followed another until all but one vessel had been hopelessly wrecked.

## Trenton Workers Ask Retrial in Sacco Case

TRENTON, N. J., May 2.—Groups representing thousands of New Jersey workers met here yesterday in May Day celebration at Arcadia Hall and demanded a just retrial of the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Branch 77 of the Independent Workers' Circle, the Ukrainian Workers' Club, the International Labor Defense, the Workers Culture Club, the Workers (Communist) Party and the Anti-Fascist League joined in the protest.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

## Bosses Ask Three More Injunctions Against Painters

Three applications to adjudge officials of the Brooklyn District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators guilty of contempt of court were made yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Mitchell May in Brooklyn.

The applications were made by Ernest P. Seelman on behalf of three bosses. Seelman charged violation of Justice Callaghan's recent injunction restraining the District Council from calling a strike in an effort to force the master painters to pay union members a wage of \$17 a day instead of \$12.

One application was made in behalf of the Eisenberg Decorating Company against A. Azlant, president and acting business agent of Local 917. It was charged that on April 20 Azlant directed 24 men to leave a job which was being done by the Eisenberg Company and go to the union offices to register. The men never returned to work, Seelman contended.

## Boston Labor Union To Investigate Lax Enforcement of Law

BOSTON, May 2.—The Central Labor Union yesterday directed a thorough probe of the enforcement of labor legislation by the state labor department. Julia O'Connor Parker, of the Telephone Operators' Union, heads the special committee which will probe the department's unwarranted discharge of Mary Donovan for her sympathy with the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

The Central Labor Union and the Women's Trade Union League will co-operate in the investigation of the department, which is under the supervision of General Sweetser, who commanded the state militia during the Lawrence textile strike.

## NOTICE to All New York DAILY WORKER Agents

There will be a meeting of all DAILY WORKER Agents on Tuesday, May 3, at 8 P. M., at 108 East 14th Street. Every unit organizer and every section and sub-section organizer is urged to be personally responsible for the presence of DAILY WORKER Agents. It is necessary that every unit be represented at this important meeting, in order that our plans may be properly executed.

## Two Workers School Classes Are Called Off for This Evening

As the instructors are out of town William W. Weinstein's class in the Problems of the Communist Movement and John J. Ballam's class in Theory and Practice of Trade Unionism will not be held tonight at the Workers' School 108 East 14th St.

Youth Dance This Saturday.

The Brownsville section of the Young Workers (Communist) League will hold a May-Dance Saturday evening, May 7th at 63 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn. A real jazz band will perform. Admission is 35 cents.

## Union Meetings

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## Trade Unions Are Weak Because of Workers Who Remain on the Outside

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

AT SEA, Aboard the United States Liner, President Roosevelt, Tuesday, April 12 (By Mail from Cherbourg, France).—My cabin steward shakes his head at the mention of trade unionism aboard ship. It is impossible to get the men together, he says. When they do organize "somebody always gets something out of it," meaning that favored places are reserved for the few, while the many continue to suffer the same as ever. This was his viewpoint.

To be sure, the conditions might be better, he admits. The food is good, but the quarters are so cramped that the men are compelled to stand up while eating. The sleeping quarters are also crowded.

He cited conditions on the run to Jamaica, and other islands of the West Indies, on which the stewards, who also act as waiters, used the dining room as their eating place also, when the passengers were thru with their meals.

This steward little realized that he was confessing to the weakness of all labor organizations, which is not found so much in those who join the union, as in those who do not join for some reason or other. It is the lack of desire for organization among some of the workers in an industry, totalling in the mass, that makes effective organization impossible.

Thus Arthur E. Sufferin in his book, "The Coal Miners' Struggle For Industrial Status," is only partially correct, which is sometimes the same as being entirely wrong, when he gives as the first difficulty in making and enforcing the agreements of the Joint Conference of miners and mine owners, the failure to include enough miners and operators in the agreement to make it effective.

Sufferin could more correctly have said that the first difficulty was the failure of the miners to realize the strength that comes to them thru acting as a unit, thru presenting a united front to the mine owners. With the mine workers well organized, the mine owners will quickly get together to protect their own property interests. As long as the workers remain unorganized, the owners have little need of organization, altho the development of capitalism gradually concentrates ownership in fewer and fewer hands, which is one form of the organization of the power of the exploiters, which goes on thruout industry even where workers have little or no organization, as in the steel, automobile and other highly monopolized industries.

If the coal miners of the nation were today thoroly organized under the banners of the United Mine Workers of America, the mine owners would be eager to meet with their representatives in joint conference. The capitalist government at Washington would also take a keen interest in the situation, instead of adopting the laissez faire attitude that it assumes towards this and other industrial struggles. The burden of improving their conditions, therefore, is upon the miners themselves. Experience has always shown this to be true. The Joint Conference has functioned well, and agreements thru it have been reached, when the Miners' Union has been strong. It has failed to function when the Miners' Union is in a weak condition, as at the present time, a condition growing out of the disintegration policies pursued by the administration of President John L. Lewis. The mine owners are quick to take advantage of this weakness.

Thus the Northern Illinois mine owners, who attended the joint conference of 1887, complained of the severe competition from Central and Southern Illinois and demanded the enforcement of the wage scale in those districts. They demanded this of the Miners' Union. As a result the scale agreed to was made a conditional one. The miners were to receive an advance of five cents per ton from May 1, 1887, to Nov. 1, 1887, and five cents more from Nov. 1, 1887, to May 1, 1888, on condition that the miners were able to enforce the scale in the non-union districts. The Interstate Board of Conciliation and Arbitration was delegated to decide whether the scale was being enforced. Failure to enforce the scale would relieve the mine owners who had signed the agreement from their obligation to pay the scale.

The same line of reasoning is being used today to explain the breaking of the Jacksonville agreement of 1924, that expired on the last day of March, with no new agreement to take its place.

William A. McGarry writes in the Magazine of Wall Street that "the perfect illustration" of this shifting struggle is to be found in the present situation. Giving words to the philosophy of this organ of finance capital, McGarry says that the present situation is "based on the victory won by the miners in 1922 and clinched for three years in the 1924 agreement of the union operators in the central competitive field (Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania) to pay \$7.50 a day as a base rate."

McGarry then goes on to say that, "John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, was hailed by his admirers as one of the greatest union leaders for this achievement. At the time it was made the union mines controlled somewhere between 65 and 80 per cent of the total bituminous tonnage, and with that balance of power it appears to be a simple matter to drive the open shops into line and unionize the entire industry."

The capitalist view of what happened is outlined by Wall Street's spokesman as follows:

"Less than 30 days after the agreement was made, however, the union operators began to discover that they could not sell their coal at the prices necessitated by the higher wages. Then began the most rapid and colossal shift of an industry in the history of the world. The union mines closed and the non-union fields opened. Before long more coal was being turned out for by the non-union fields than could possibly be accounted for by the known and tabulated number of non-union miners. The union men, in other words, finding no work at \$7.50 in their own fields, followed the doctrine of economic necessity and moved over to the open shop mines at \$5 per day or whatever they could get."

"Still later the now familiar controversy between Lewis and the union operators over breach of contract developed. It was charged and admitted that mine owners who had signed the contract were working their mines at less than the contract wage rate, altho this contract had not been abrogated by the United Mine Workers. But this discussion soon became academic for the simple reason that the open shop mines were producing the bulk of the coal.

"The wage victory, therefore, (the Jacksonville agreement, 1924), . . . paid little or nothing to the miners. As a matter of fact it represented a direct loss of territory and prestige. The number of workers employed in (Continued on fourth column)

## Professional Patriots and Labor Leaders

By ROBERT DUNN. ARTICLE II.

Ralph Easley shares that peculiar form of nearsightedness which has been growing lately among the big army and navy enthusiasts and the major generals at large, as well as among certain civilian busybodies.

He suffers from willful failure to discriminate between organizations, persons and principles. They all look alike to him and they all look as red as Moscow—not only the out-and-out bolsheviks but the socialists ("pinks"), anarchists, (philosophical and otherwise), Fabians, church peace societies, liberals, pacifists, mild progressives, advocates of child labor amendments, youth movements, "plumb planners," open forums, farm relief proponents, municipal ownership defenders, cooperativists, British Labor Party members, peace councils of women, fellowships of reconciliation, conferences to reduce armaments, non-partisan leagues, non-resistants, women's trade union leagues, christian endeavor societies that discuss the ethics of capitalism, economic professors who have read Karl Marx—all are the same lot of "Reds" in the eyes of Easley.

And as for the Quakers, Mr. Easley just can't control himself. "If I had my way, I'd run every damn Quaker out of the country." It is apparent from the gentlemen's ravings that he would heartily like to run every soul out of this Republic who happens not to equal him in his prodigious intolerance for ideas. This noisy, foolish, self-acclaimed red-sniffer would like nothing better than to see all the persons who favor minimum wage legislation and old age pensions put into another Buford and deported to outer darkness—or to Soviet Russia.

### Labor's Slant On Easley.

What the rank and file of the United Mine Workers of America think of Mr. Easley as a "conciliator" of labor and capital is reflected in the following quotation from their constitution:

"Mine managers, top foremen, operators' commissioners, persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors and members of the Civic Federations shall not be eligible to membership."

And the attitude of another A. F. of L. international union may be gathered from the resolution adopted under left wing pressure at the convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers of America at their Philadelphia convention in 1925:

"WHEREAS, the National Civic Federation is an organization tending to perpetuate the slavery of the working class and its spirit is therefore contrary to that of our International Union and of all progressive labor unions, and

"WHEREAS, some of the worst enemies of labor in the United States are members of said National Civic Federation and have great influence in its deliberation, and

"WHEREAS, we consider it inconsistent for labor men to belong to said organization and to give thereby prestige to our enemies, be it therefore

"RESOLVED, that we instruct our delegates to all future annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor to introduce and vote for a resolution that all officers of the American Federation of Labor who are at present connected with the National Civic Federation should sever all affiliations with that body."

These instructions were of course not carried out. Imagine Mr. Sigan introducing such a resolution!

The machinists and other unions have taken similar action and forbidden their officers to have anything to do with the business, fascist, and open shop elements represented by the Civic Federation. Why they do this is evident from Easley's record, as well as from what even the most conservative economists say about him in their works.

Dr. Clarence E. Bonnett, Professor of Economics at Tulane University of Louisiana, in his book on "Employers Associations in the United States," writes:

"The Federation has always had among its members a large number of the leading financiers of the world—there can hardly be a question that any other employers' association in the country is so intimately connected with 'Wall Street.'"

No wonder intelligent labor unions instruct their officials to stay clear of contamination from this federation.

### Financial Backers.

As for Mr. Easley's supporters, one needs but to glance over the list of the "capital" and "public" members of his N. C. F. committees. As Will Irwin has pointed out the roll reads like a Directory of Directors of large corporations, most of them, incidentally, openly anti-labor in their policies. Consider, for example, such names as Nicholas F. Brady, T. Coleman DuPont, Elton H. Hooker, Ogden L. Mills, John Haynes Hammond—all of them executives in corporations that have waged smashing campaigns against organized labor with the use of spies, armed guards, state police, thugs and strikebreakers. Mr. Easley also numbers among his heaviest contributors Mr. Finley J. Shepherd and his wife, the former Helen Gould, as V. Everett Macy of the Central Union Trust Co. One man on the executive committee of the Federation informs

us that Judge Gary of the U. S. Steel Corporation has also been "one of the Federation's financial angels." From this, as well as from Easley's close relations with the Welfare Department of the U. S. Steel Corporation, it ought to be clear to organized labor why Mr. Easley was so zealous in spying and lying on the well-known economists and church people who prepared the report on the Steel Strike of 1919 for the Commission of Inquiry of the Interchurch World Movement.

Mr. Easley lost a great supporter in the late August Belmont who was a Federation pillar for many years and the man who testified before the Committee on Industrial Relations that the "majority of the companies he represented opposed the right to organize, and maintained labor spy systems."

Although the Federation secures the bulk of its support from the type of substantial contributors above mentioned, Mr. Easley has been known on occasions to pass the hat among the modest \$100 class. One such appeal which appeared during Easley's attack on old-age pension legislation started out quite frankly: "Dear Mr. . . ."

If convenient, will you please send check to our welfare Department for \$100 to help in the campaign we are waging against non-contributory old-age state pensions."

But this is an exceptional appeal. Most of the support comes from the large propertied interests chiefly in New York City, and no public accounting of receipts or disbursements is made to the National Information Bureau or to any other social agency. (To be Continued.)

## SACCO AND VANZETTI WILL BE DEAD BY THEN

Spring is up!  
I caught her quiver  
In the ripples  
Of the river.  
Saw her rustling  
Garments pass  
In the glint of  
Green on grass.  
Branches, as she  
Swept along,  
Bursting into  
Bud and song.

Spring — then Summer  
Comes again,  
Sacco and Vanzetti  
Will be dead by then.

Comrade wife,  
The day draws near,  
Bridged by pain,  
By hope, by fear,  
Life dividing  
Death asunder,  
Linking, in the  
Age old wonder,  
Growth with going,  
Heaven with earth,  
As we bring  
Our babe to birth.

Birth — ourselves  
Reborn again,  
Sacco and Vanzetti  
Will be dead by then.

In the song  
Of the machine  
A prophetic  
Note has been,  
Crying conflict,  
Crying conquest.  
From the eastward  
Rolling west,  
Climax of the  
World unrest,  
Triumph of the  
World's oppressed.

Dawn — the day  
Unfolds again,  
Sacco and Vanzetti  
Will be dead by then.

They, who loved  
A mother's croon,  
April merging  
Into June,  
They who strained  
Their eyes to see  
But a glimpse  
Of victory,  
For their comrades,  
—Live not till  
It comes to pass.

Won the fight—  
For other men,  
Sacco and Vanzetti  
Will be dead by then.  
—J. S. WALLACE.

## Vose Will Illustrate Calverton's Series on Negro Life, Struggles

A series of articles on "The New Negro," by V. F. Calverton, illustrated by Vose, one of our popular cartoonists, will appear soon in THE DAILY WORKER. These articles will deal with various phases of the life and struggles of the American Negro masses and are intended to stimulate interest in this important problem of the American labor and revolutionary movement.

Watch for them!

## AMERICAN WORKER IS ENTHUSIASTIC IN HIS PRAISE OF THE SOVIET UNION

The following is a letter received from an American worker who is at present living in Soviet Russia. We print it in full.

To THE DAILY WORKER:—I came over as a representative of the American Committee for Relief of Russian Children, Paxton Hibben's organization, to establish connections between the AmCom and the Children's Committee of the Btsik. I've talked with Lunacharsky, Kamenyeva and Lebedeva, and with members of the Children's Com, or DetKom. Lunacharsky and all the others think now that workshops for the girls and boys old enough to work are the chief need in Russia and a vast amount of work is being done to collect funds and establish shops. The price of liquor has been raised to secure more money for homeless children, special postage stamps have been issued for this, too, there are lotteries by which they hope to get half a million dollars and Lunacharsky, Semashkov and others are giving the money they receive for writings, to the fund. Lunacharsky is going to France and Austria to raise money, I suppose by lectures chiefly.

### Children Want Tools.

I'm out in Pushkin Children's City, about 12 miles from Moscow. There are about 1,500 children, but tools for only 150 to work with. Money is terribly needed for the homeless as the campaign at present is to get 125,000 homeless children into some kind of place where they may be cared for. These are half of 250,000 homeless in Russia.

It is a new life. The government is working like mad to establish industry on a firmer basis and is doing wonders, on limited resources. The vast majority of the people want the Soviet government. Indeed very few don't and these latter have no chance on earth to change it.

Russians are naturally social and collective and co-operatives of every kind are running all businesses, except, of course, the large industries, which the government manages. It is impossible to compete with the government in these industries, but there are some private businesses, which are allowed to make only a certain profit, as the government taxes them more if they find them getting too much profit. Co-operatives are the rule and there are posters and ads all over urging everyone to join. This helps the government and the people as products are sold cheaper, which is what everyone wants, and what the government is working for. It is actually a government of the workers.

Co-op members secure food cheaper in their own restaurants and food stores and in whatever line a co-op is started its members get goods at lower prices than other customers. Unions men, of course, have many privileges, as to rents, railroad and car fares, theatres, etc., as for instance, now, when there is a shortage of butter, which they aid the co-op members can have but others cannot buy.

### Workers' Government Safe.

It is a hard, struggle getting the great industries ahead, and providing food, clothing and shelter and work for everyone. But Soviet Russia is safe now. It will be next to impossible to overthrow it. The Red Army is so strong and with a morale higher probably than any army ever had, that people now smile at intervention of any word of change.

The Red Army men are well clothed, fed and quartered and help everywhere, while studying daily to fit themselves for still more skilled work. They are quiet fellows, seldom go about more than two together, often one with a girl, are strong and healthy and there is no doubt they are already a much more cultured set of men than in any army in the world. Ammunition, guns and airplanes are increasing, but with the present morale and culture of the men, you can understand what they are just now, when you think of what they did on 14 fronts, often bare-footed, often without guns and often enough without much food. Soviet Russia is safe. It is really the GREAT BEGINNING OF THE END OF CAPITALISM.

Moscow is like N. Y., in crowds hustling, but to what different ends! There is activity everywhere, but it is all to establish a government, industry, social and cultural life for ALL the people.

Food is cheap. You can get a good dinner of two dishes, soup and meat—many different kinds, for 20 and 25 cents and a meal of three dishes for 30 to 40 cents. Food is plain but good and vegetables are usually very good. Borscht here is entirely different from what we get in N. Y. It is very much better. The Russian dark brown bread is supplied free and one may eat all one wants. In Leningrad restaurants they have huge plates of bread, 50 and 60 pieces on each table.

### Books Much In Demand.

All buildings have been made livable, but a lot of repairing is needed as nothing was done for six or eight years after 1914. All government offices and business places are well heated. There is electricity all over Moscow, and powerhouses, as you know, are being constructed fast in all parts of Russia so that every village may have electric light. Very many villages have it already. Because of the great desire to let in electricity everywhere, especially in the villages far from railroad communication, there is not very good power everywhere, yet a vast amount of reading is going on. There are as many bookstores in Moscow and Leningrad as gasoline supply stations in N. Y. People seem to be in them buying nearly all the time. It is mostly for Communist literature, with every phase of culture, industry, politics and life.

The Meyerhold Theatre has the best dramatic talent and the most developed form of dramatic art and literature. The Theatre of the Revolution is going ahead but its casts are not yet up to the standards of the Meyerhold house, but it is going ahead fairly fast and is always crowded. Plays are revolutionary here always and mostly so in the other playhouses. There are many Japanese and Chinese students, girls and young fellows here and they go to the plays a lot, even when there are no plots, scenes or characters of their countries in the plays. They are zealous students, and are multiplying in numbers.

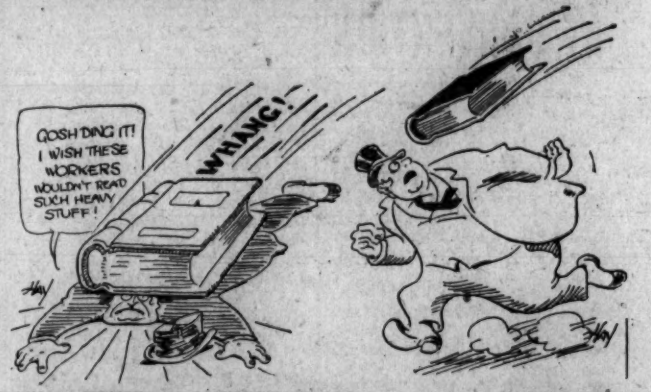
T. F. Meade, Pushkino,  
Moscow Gubernia, U. S. S. R.

(Continued from first column)

the mines of Illinois fell off 12,000 between 1923 and 1926; and in the other strongholds of the union the losses were: Ohio, 16,000; Indiana, 13,000, and Pennsylvania 38,000. When it is noted that many operators in these states who had signed the agreement were running non-union, it will be evident that the actual loss of jobs to the unions has been much greater than these figures indicate."

In other words, the mine owners, operating union mines, certainly made no move to force the non-union mine owners into line for the Jacksonville agreement, as Sufferin infers in his book might be done. Instead the more powerful of these union mine owners took advantage of the failure of the Lewis administration in the union to organize the non-union fields, invested their capital in scab mines and closed down the union mines until the union miners were starved into accepting a cut on the Jacksonville scale. These are the direct and tragic results of the failure to organize the unorganized, a situation that must be remedied immediately thru rallying the rank and file of the miners' union for militant struggle not only against the mine owners but against the Lewis administration and its policies.

## BOOKS



### THE NECESSITY OF SYSTEMATIC BOOK REVIEWING.

1. A good bibliography in the press has three fundamental tasks: firstly, teaching party members to read, secondly, polemical advocacy of the policy of the party and Leninism for the outside world, thirdly, complete and prompt information of the party on the ideologies existing in the various classes and parties. Therefore, it is not only a fundamental condition for any kind of propaganda, but over and above this an important auxiliary means in the matter of determining the course of the policy of the party.

2. Up till now, bibliography in any newspaper or periodical of the Communist Parties has not attained this end. The main defects are: (a) Lack of regularity in publication, (b) casual selection of discussion literature, (c) erroneous selection and inadequate guidance of reviewers, (d) erroneous character and non-Marxist method of the reviews themselves.

3. REGULARITY is the fundamental condition for the creation of good bibliography. It should appear regularly on definite days (for instance Sunday) and should be given a definite place in the newspaper. It should ALWAYS keep to a certain number of spheres (social democratic, trade union, fascist, syndicalist, etc., literature, colonial policy, militarism, Soviet Union, etc.). Especially party periodicals of the CPSU and social democratic and trade union periodicals should be continually followed and studied.

4. SYSTEM in the selection of books which are to be discussed is another fundamental condition. Good bibliography should be up-to-date, namely, on the one hand it should deal promptly with important new publications, and on the other hand, it should indicate and criticize very fully literature (also older literature), in connection with important events and incidents. It should, as far as this is possible discuss the various books in connection with SIMILAR PUBLICATIONS appertaining to the same sphere. Entire literary or ideological tendencies, should be singled out and analysed.

5. THE SELECTION OF REVIEWERS is a third fundamental condition for good bibliography in the party press. Criticism of books should not be entrusted to comrades not in touch with the practical work of the party, for the mere reason that they are "experts," but above all to comrades who are active party workers, for they are the people to know what can be useful or not to the party in the book in question. Nor should one entrust the work to comrades who discuss books in a mechanical manner. Here it should be pointed out that by asking comrades to review a book one frequently helps them to come out of a state of torpor to do ideological work.

6. Regular GUIDANCE OF REVIEWERS by the editor can be brought about by discussions by regular correspondence, criticism and instruction (publication of hints "what should a good review be like" as a supplement to the discussion number, also a letter giving the main viewpoints). Nor should one be afraid to return reviews and criticisms several times for further elaboration. Such regular collaboration could be successfully developed by the introduction of lump sum fees. It is essential that the Agitprop departments should exercise regular control over the reviewing of books.

7. THE CHARACTER OF THE REVIEWS AND CRITICISMS THEMSELVES is of course the main point for every good bibliography. A review should NOT be:

(a) A mere enumeration of chapters and incidents.  
(b) An academic discussion between "experts."  
(c) A mere opportunity for the reviewer to show his importance by "running down" the book.

(d) An opportunity to air his views on other matters.  
Good criticism must always bear in mind the three tasks of a bibliography in the party press; information, polemics, instruction how to read. Therefore, it must be written from the standpoint of the party and with the responsibility which this implies. It must indicate in what way the book reviewed can be useful for party work, it must give useful quotations. Above all it must be as brief and concrete as possible.

8. WHAT SHOULD BE THE CONTENTS OF A GOOD REVIEW.

(a) A survey of the state of affairs and literature in the respective sphere.  
(b) Statement of the contents and of the main ideas of the book in question.  
(c) Criticism and polemics.  
(d) The book's usefulness for the party.  
(e) Who should read the book.  
(f) What book can be considered as a supplement, an argument against or a substitute.

9. MARXISM-LENINISM is the viewpoint from which a review must be written. Therefore, it is essential: Firstly, to define in every criticism or review the basic standpoint of Marx and Engels (if possible by carefully selected quotations), secondly, to apply the method of historical materialism in the discussion itself. It is not enough to criticize the theoretical errors of the respective ideology—this ideology itself must be explained on the basis of the material facts of the class struggle.

### Justice In Fiction.

"Yerney's Justice," by Ivan Cankar, Vanguard Press, New York. 50 cents.

This short novel is dedicated to the thesis that justice is a damned elusive bird, and that the hands of a wage slave will have one hell of a time grasping it. This is hardly a startling revelation to a class-conscious worker. It is rather stale news. But it should be a valuable text-book for the deluded worker who still imagines that the holy spirit of god will eventually animate the chaste and austere bosoms of Rockefeller, Morgan, Gary, Mellon, and the rest of the "public spirited" gentlemen of finance. This novel should give further proof to the fairly intelligent worker that justice is largely defined by capitalists, and that the state, consciously, or unconsciously, as it now exists, and as long as capitalism dominates production, must favor the exploiting class. And when once a worker realizes the true status of the state, much may be expected of him.

Most novels, poems, and articles are written above the heads of the workers, who, under the present predatory mode of production, have had little time for leisure. Cankar's novel is an exception. It is written in a style devoid of absurd heroics. And yet it is feelingly, and in a manner that hardly denotes "propaganda," asks that the worker receive the full fruits of his toil.

And what contemporary novelist, unless it be Upton Sinclair, is so honest?

—JOSEPH KALAR.

### A GOOD THING OUT OF NAZARETH.

The Essentials of Marx.—With an introduction and notes by Algemnon Lee. Vanguard Press. 50 cents.

At some remote time in his career, before his duties were reduced to the nobly representative one of giving to inquirers and innovators the official glassy eye, Mr. Algemnon Lee must have been a student—a laudably assiduous if not a very penetrating one—of Karl Marx.

The residue of his studies has enabled him to compile for the Vanguard Press a useful Marx volume, containing the Communist Manifesto in Sam Moore's translation, two brief economic treatises, three well-chosen passages illustrative of the Marxian outlook upon history, and a fairly comprehensive introduction.

This is not a very inclusive book of essentials, but a good deal of the quintessence of a man who was himself the quintessence of an epoch, which renders extracting a well-nigh impossible task. There is no superfluous plasticity in the Marxian writings: Whoever cuts, is cutting not flesh but bone.

On the whole, Lee has done as well by his author, considering limitations of available space, as can be reasonably expected.

—HADJI